COUNTY OF KILKENNY—PUBLIC MEETING.

PETITION IN FAVOUR OF CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

(From the Leinster Journal of Saturday.)

Yesterday, the Meeting of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Freeholders, convened by the High Sheriff, pursuant to Requisition, was held at the County Court-House. The Meeting was numerously and respectably attended. About two o'clock the High Sheriff took the Chair, and read the Requisition.

The Hon. Pierce Butler then proposed the following Resolutions:—

Resolved—That it is the deliberate opinion of this Meeting, that as long as the Penal Laws affecting the Roman Catholics of this Country remain in force, so long must Ireland, when considered as a Nation, continue in a state of political disunion and degradation; and that, in thus assembling to Petition Parliament for a repeal of those obnoxious Statutes, we act in unison with the wishes of our gracious and beloved Sovereign.

Resolved, therefore—That we consider it as a sacred duty which we owe to our King and our Country, to have a Petition preferred to both Houses of Parliament, in whose liberality and wisdom we place the greatest confidence, praying for a repeal of all disabilities affecting the Roman Catholics of this Kingdom.

Thomas Barnes, Esq. then addressed the Chair. He stated, that, as his signature appeared to the Requisition, he wished to assign his reason for having affixed it. His Majesty's gracious visit to Ireland, and his subsequent appointment of a Viceroy of the same sentiments, for the purpose of promoting the conciliation between Catholics and Protestants which he had himself recommended, according entirely with his own sentiments, were his reasons for signing the Requisition. It was the wish of his Majesty's Ministers to have a general expression of public sentiment on the subject, and he hoped to see public meetings take place in every County and City in Ireland in favour of Catholic Emancipation. All the great Statesmen who had passed away, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, Mr. Sheridan, as well as the great men of the present day, who are most respected for virtue and talents, are advocates of the measure. For these reasons he begged leave to second Mr. Butler's Resolutions. The Resolutions were then read by the Sheriff, put seriatim, and carried unanimously.

The Hon. Pierce Butler then read the following Petition to both Houses of Parliament—

We, the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Freeholders of the County of Kilkenny, of all Religious Persuasions, sincerely and zealously attached to the Person of our most gracious Sovereign, and to the unrivalled Constitution bequeathed us by our ancestors, beg leave to approach your Honourable House, and to supplicate the removal of those unnecessary Restrictions and invidious Distinctions which have so long and so injuriously separated Protestants and Catholics.

Firmly convinced that the Roman Catholics of this Country have, on all occasions, equally evinced their Loyalty to the British Throne with the rest of his Majesty's subjects, and that no just cause exists for continuing to deprive them of the benefits of the Constitution, we look forward with confidence to a removal of all disqualifications affecting them on account of Religious Opinions, as the best means to strengthen the empire and to secure the prosperity of Ireland.

Your Petitioners, therefore, implore your Honourable House, in the name of that Deity to whom, in common, we offer up our adorations, and of the Redeemer in whom we trust, to open the portals of the Constitution to Five Millions of a long oppressed race; and thus confer immortal glory on the present age, by repealing those partial and obnoxious Statutes, which are alike repugnant to liberality and justice.

(Signed, when adopted, by)
William Waring, High Sheriff.

The Hon. Pierce Butler then proposed the following Resolution:—

Resolved—That the Petition now read be adopted as the Petition of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry and Freeholders of the County of Kilkenny, to both Houses of Parliament.

This Resolution being seconded by Mr. Barnes, was carried unanimously.

Peter Ryan, Esq. then proposed the following Resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. Butler, and carried unanimously.

Resolved—That the Lord Viscount Clifden be requested to present our Petition to the House of Lords, and that the Earl of Ormonde, the Earl of Bessborough, the Most Noble the Marquises of Downshire and Lansdown, and the Earl of Donoughmore be requested to support the same.

Resolved—That the Hon. Frederick Ponsonby be requested to present our Petition to the House of Commons, and that the Hon. Charles Butler Clarke, the other County Member, the Hon. George Agar Ellis, the Right Hon. Lord Duncannon, the Right Hon. William Conyngham Plunkett, and Sir Henry Parnell, Bart. be requested to support the same.

Mr. Barnes then proposed that the High Sheriff do now leave the Chair, and that the Hon. Pierce Butler do take the same.

This Resolution being carried, Peter Ryan, Esq. moved that the thanks of this Meeting be given to the High Sheriff, for his promptitude in calling the Meeting, and for his proper, dignified, and patriotic conduct in the Chair.

Thomas C. Duffy, Esq. seconded this motion, which was carried amidst loud acclamations.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

New South Wales' papers, to August 12th, were received in London on Saturday. They are, as usual, replete with interesting matter; not in the ordinary sense of these words, but as exhibiting, to an inquisitive and philosophical mind, the progressive developements of social life, in a region which, thirty years ago, was the undisputed abode of ferocious savages. Nor is it the comparison of the past and present alone which excites our curiosity. If we connect these with the future, we see the foundations laid of what may hereafter become a populous and mighty empire, where the language of Shakspeare and Newton will be spoken, when the country that gave them birth shall have declined from its majesty of power—when, perhaps, the traveller of after-times will explore, among the ruins of the emporium of the world, the traces of its opulence and splendor. Thus in the United States and in New Holland will be perpetuated the literature of England, and with it, her renown; for, to use the language of Johnson, the "chief glory of every people arises from its authors."

We really cannot conceive a theme more pregnant with matter for philosophical reflection upon the vast creative powers of civilised man, than the dawnings of Society, as displayed in the common newspapers of this interesting colony. When we read in them, for example, as we do in those now lying before us—an advertisement convening the members of an auxiliary Bible Society—another announcing the publication of the fourth number of the *Australian Magazine*—a third, notifying the next quarterly meeting of the Committee of the Female Orphan Institution—a fourth, a stage coach to be raffled for—a fifth, informing the public when the next races would take place, besides paragraphs of arrivals, departures, assemblies, &c.—the whole, in fact, presenting a miniature resemblance of the occupations, amusements, and pursuits of this great metropolis—when, we repeat, we read these things, and reflect upon the little interval that has elapsed since the scene of them was one of barbarian strife—and cheerless desolation—where the squalid savage roamed in search of prey, amid hills, and forests, and swamps, we are equally impressed with admiration, at the undaunted spirit of enterprize which belongs to our country, and at the resistless moral force of knowledge, which, in the emphatic language of Bacon, is indeed, "power."

Passing from these reflections, so natural, in our opinion, upon such a subject, we shall now lay before our readers a few extracts from these papers, which communicate some extremely curious information.

"Sydney, July 28.—On Monday last, Captain Gambier, and the officers of his Majesty's ship Dauntless, gave a select ball and supper to the ladies and gentlemen of the colony. The dance took place on the quarter-deck, covered in from the weather by canvas and flags, and ornamented with boughs and flowers; the side-lights were softened by painted transparencies, and the centre branch was formed by the marines' bayonets, for candle-sockets. At the lower end of the ball-room was inscribed—'To Friendship and Australasia.' The supper was laid out on the gun-deck, and was devided into messes between the guns. On "the health of the Governor, and prosperity to the colony," being drunk, the Judge of the Supreme Court returned thanks, in the name of the ladies and gentlemen present, and concluded by proposing "the health of the officers, & a prosperous voyage to the Dauntless;" to which Captain Piper added, that he hoped the ship's visit would be impressed, together with the word DAUNTLESS, upon the minds of all our children. Upon this, one of the officers proposed the health of the worthy naval officer, as the promoter of mirth in the colony. Dancing was soon afterwards resumed, and kept up with great spirit till six o'clock in the morning. The wish of all seemed to be, that the Dauntless were permanently stationed here; but we understand she will resume her voyage for Lima next week.

"A ball and supper were yesterday evening given at Government House, by his Excellency the Governor, and Mrs. Macquarie, at which were present Captain Gambier and Officers of his Majesty's ship Dauntless, as well as the Officers (Civil and Military) of the Colony, and their Ladies. Dancing commenced about seven, continuing without intermission till eleven, when the company were summoned to the supper-room, where elegance and neatness manifested themselves. The customary loyal and affectionate toasts were given by his Excellency, and received with enthusiastic veneration—the full band of the 48th playing solemn and martial airs. Supper being concluded, the company returned to the ball-room, where the "merry dance" was resumed with renewed energy. We are informed that our visitors participated in the happiness and conviviality that were so eminently conspicuous throughout the whole of the night; and when the approach of morn announced the time at hand that was to separate endearing friends, the company broke up—taking a respectful farewell of their distinguished Host and Hostess.

"August 11.—About 25 minutes past six, on Wednesday evening, a gale of wind set in from the Southward, which, in a few seconds, became a complete hurricane: it was attended with a fall of rain, and a slight shower of small hail. The lofty buildings of the town, particularly those in exposed situations, were fairly made to totter, and the windows threatened to fall in *en-masse*. We have never, at least for a number of years, witnessed such a furious gale: which, we are happy to say, was not attended with any disastrous circumstances, either on shore or afloat."

GENERAL BOLIVAR.

The American arrivals bring the following report of an Address of the conscientious and clear-minded Bolivar, which exhibits at once the integrity of the patriot and the originality of the man:

The Liberator Bolivar.—On the 1st Oct. this extraordinary man, on being called upon to take the oath as President of Columbia, addressed an eloquent letter to the President of the Congress, earnestly desiring to be excused from serving in that capacity, but he was overruled by them. On taking the oath, he delivered an energetic speech, of which follows a curious sample:

"I am the son of war, the man whom battles have raised to the Magistracy. Fortune has sustained me in this rank, and victory has confirmed it. But these titles are not those which are consecrated by justice, by the welfare and wishes of the Nation. The sword which has governed Columbia is not the balance of Astrea—it is the scourge of the Genius of Evil, which sometimes Heaven permits to descend to the Earth for the punishment of Tyrants and the admonition of the People. This sword will be of no use on the day of peace; and that shall be the last of my power, because that I have sworn it within myself—because I have promised it to Columbia—and because there can be no Republic when the People are not secure in the exercise of their own powers. A man like me is a dangerous Citizen in a popular government—is a direct menace to the national sovereignty. I wish to become a Citizen in order to be free, and that all may be so too. I prefer the title of Citizen to that of Liberator, because this emanates from war, that from the laws. Exchange, Sir, all my honours for that of a good citizen."

The President's answer is full of that heart warming eloquence which distinguishes times of public trial and eras of national regeneration.

GENERAL DEVEREUX.

New York, Dec. 20, 1821.—A Caraccas Paper, of November 22, contains an account of the honourable acquittal of General D'Evereux, who had been tried before the Supreme Court of the Republic, for having written a letter to the late Vice-President, Antonio Narino, which letter was supposed to contain a challenge. The facts we understood to be briefly these—Mrs. English, having various demands on the Government, in right of her deceased husband, Brigadier General English, who died in the service, applied to the Vice-President, Narino, who not only refused to acknowledge her claims, but used personally to Mrs. English very gross language. Gen. D'Evereux, with that spirit which always distinguished him, espoused the cause of this unfortunate lady, and remonstrated with Narino. In the course of the controversy, the challenge complained of was given, and General D'Evereux was put under arrest by Narino. This detained General D'Evereux several weeks from the army. However, on an inquiry into all the facts, the Congress approved highly of the course pursued by the General, admitted the justice of the claims made by Mrs. English, and dismissed Narino from his office of Vice-President. He, notwithstanding, persevered in his prosecution of General D'Evereux before the Supreme Court, and the result has been his honourable acquittal. In the whole of this transaction the President (the illustrious Bolivar), the Congress, and all the Authorities of the Republic, were distinguished for liberality, a high sense of honour and justice, as well as for the great estimation in which they held the services and virtues of General D'Evereux.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

The following Circular has been issued by the managers of this Establishment:

"Royal Military College, near Bagshot, December 24, 1821.

"Sir—The urgent demands made for a reduction of expense in all Public Establishments, having been very much pressed upon the Commissioners for the management of the affairs of the Royal Military College, it has been determined to adopt the alterations in the regulations of the Institution, which are set forth in the annexed extract.

"The increase in the rates of the second class is to commence for all the Gentlemen Cadets of that class now at the College, from the 25th of December, 1821.

"The arrangements respecting the first class will take effect at the same time, in so far as those orphans are considered in pecuniary distress, and these will be charged after the 24th of December, 1821, at the rate now paid for that rank in the second class which the father held at the time of his death.

"All other orphans, however, now at the College, whose claims on the ground of pecuniary distress are deemed justly admissible, will continue on the footing which they have hitherto been.

"I hasten to make these alterations known to you, and request to be informed, as soon as possible, whether it be your intention to continue Gentleman Cadet —— at the College, paying at the rate of —— (increased rate) pounds per annum, from the 25th of December, 1821.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
"J. Butler, Lieut.-Governor.

"To A. B."

Curious Discoveries.—We mentioned some months since the finding of certain fossil remains, at the extreme low water mark of spring tides, on the sea-shore opposite Hampton-hill, between Herne Bay and Swalecliffe; amongst which were the teeth and several bones of an elephant, also the head and horns of an animal of the ox species, supposed from their immense size, as compared with the existing species, to be those of the Taur-Elephantis, described by Cæsar, in his 6th Commentary, as one of the animals inhabiting the Hercynian (now the Black) Forest in Germany. To those is now to be added, the lower part of the antler of a stag, that which had been attached to the head, equally fossilified, which within these few days has been sent to us, having been found on the sea-shore at the spot above mentioned.—Thus it appears that the remains of animals of three different species have been discovered within a few feet of each other, on a part of the coast, which not many centuries since, was probably a promontory or head-land; and hence it may be justly concluded, that they are the organic remains of a former world, decisively corroborating the truth of the sacred writings.—*Kentish Gazette.*

Ice.—The confectioners have been able to lay in a store of ice to freeze their creams in summer! If the frost had not favoured them this week, they might have been obliged to send, as heretofore, to the coast of Greenland for a cargo; but their last venture of that kind, six years ago, was, like every speculation in a slippery commodity, attended with such risk, that it has made them averse from repeating the experiment. When the cargo arrived in the River, the Custom-house Officers were, as usual, on the alert, and the ice-berg from which it had been abstracted not having either a custom-house or an accompting-house erected on it, the customary bills of lading and clearance were wanting. This was not the only informality discovered in the case. The commodity being foreign, it was clear it should be entered at the Custom-house of London; but whether under the head of *produce*, or of *manufacture*, was a very puzzling question. After much dispute it was proposed to cut the knot, by entering the commodity as *foreign fabric*; & not being enumerated in the Custom-house list, it was consigned to pay a duty *ad valorem*. The duty *ad valorem*, our commercial readers know, is 25 per cent. and the importer has the option of estimating the value. A compromise was, however, effected, in time to prevent a premature dissolution; and the remnants of the precarious commodity were, in haste distributed among the ice-houses in town.—*London Paper.*

PROPOSED DINNER IN HONOUR OF HIS MAJESTY'S ACCESSION.

(From the Dublin Morning Post.)

The Committee appointed at the late General Meeting, held at the Royal Exchange, met on Saturday, and after a long and dispassionate discussion adopted the resolution which we subjoin. The Committee recommended the postponement of the Dinner in celebration of his Majesty's Accession. Perhaps this proceeding is the only one which, under existing circumstances, the Committee could with propriety propose. How long the benevolent intentions of the Sovereign and the endeavours of the best friends of Ireland, are to be frustrated by the predominant faction in the Corporation of Dublin, is a subject of the deepest interest to the people, and, we would respectfully suggest, worthy the serious consideration of the Government.

"At a Meeting of the Committee appointed to make arrangements, &c. for a Public Dinner, in celebration of his Majesty's Accession, &c. held at the Royal Exchange, Alderman M'Kenny in the Chair,

"Resolved—That, in consequence of events, which have occurred since our appointment, we deem it our duty to recommend a postponement of the time of holding the Dinner, to celebrate the Accession of our Most Gracious Sovereign, the object of that celebration being not only a tribute of respect to a beloved Monarch, but also to cultivate and encourage that spirit of mutual harmony and reciprocal benevolence, which was so strongly enjoined by the King's Letter. We have acted hitherto in strict conformity with the wise and salutary advice contained in that Letter, and it is in the exercise of a painful duty, that we feel ourselves bound to allude to those events, and above all, to the total departure from, and direct violation of, his Majesty's injunction, exhibited at a late official Dinner; and we are convinced, that it is expedient to postpone the proposed Public Dinner to a future, and, we trust, a more favourable opportunity of attaining all the purposes for which it is intended."

The following Note of Sheriff Smith, to Mr. O'Connell, does much credit to the sincerity and good feeling of the former Gentleman. We therefore insert it with great pleasure—

"Sheriff Smith has the honour of calling upon Counsellor O'Connell, to express his regret, that his Official Duties yesterday, at the Quarter Sessions, prevented his attending at the Exchange. Sheriff Smith begs to assure Counsellor O'Connell, that he most fully and heartily joins in their object of Conciliation, and will have the honour of attending at the proposed Dinner; and forwarding, in every way in his power, his Majesty's most gracious intentions.

"Dawson-street, Jan. 16, 1821.

Irish Stocks, Jan. 22.

Bank Stock	239¾
Gov. Deb. 3½ per cent.	86⅝
Stock, 3½ per cent.	86¾
Gov. Deb. 5 per cent.	94¼

Exchange, Tuesday, Dublin on London, 7½

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN, Chronicle-Office, Quay.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,818. — *SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1822.* — *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

Tallow, Sugars, Flax, &c. &c.

SAMUEL CROSTHWAIT
OFFERS FOR SALE,
ON LIBERAL TERMS,

150 *Casks Russia Y. C. TALLOW,*
10 *Hogsheads JAMAICA and*
9 *Ditto REFINED SUGARS,*
10 *Tons 12 Head Petersburgh FLAX,*
20 *Pockets HOPS,*
678 *Barrels Crown Brand HERRINGS,*
1300 *Russia MATS, and*
A quantity of Superior Irish CORN SACKS.

Waterford, Jan. 22, 1822.

COUNTY KILKENNY.—To be Let, for 21 years, from the 25th of March next, the Lands of CAPPAH, a Sub-denomination of Gaulstown, containing 60 Acres, in two Lots, as divided by the Lane, one containing about 20 Acres, the other 40. A LIME-KILN and a good QUARRY are on the Ground, and a navigable Pill not half a mile distant.

ALSO to be Let, adjoining the same, from the 25th of March next, (unless redeemed by the late Tenant,) for such Term of Years as may be agreed upon, GAUL'S MILL, with 8 or 10 Acres of Ground. Besides having a good GRIST-MILL, a large Sum has been lately expended in erecting a PAPER-MILL. Its having a good supply of Water, and being distant but Two Miles from Waterford, make it a convenient and eligible Situation for Business. Proposals will be received by Dr. Hammond.

Waterford, Dec. 5, 1821.

(To be inserted on Saturdays.)

IMPERIAL

Life and Fire Insurance Company,

SUN COURT, CORNHILL, AND NO. 5, ST. JAMES'S-ST.
LONDON.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

FOR INSURANCE of LIVES and ENDOWMENTS of CHILDREN; and also, for PURCHASING ANNUITIES on LIVES.

Capital £750,000.

DIRECTORS.
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Persons Insuring at this Office will derive two important advantages. *First*, the most effectual Security is provided for Payment of Losses. Not only will the Premiums received upon Policies be carefully invested and accumulated for that purpose, but a CAPITAL of £750,000 has been subscribed to answer any possible deficiency.—*Secondly*, upon every Policy effected for the whole Term of Life, the Insured will participate in the Profits of the Company, by having periodical additions made to the Sums insured, to the amount of TWO THIRD PARTS of such clear gains and profits. At the same time they will be protected, by the ample Capital above mentioned, from every chance of Loss.

LIFE INSURANCE is admitted to be an object of great importance to every class of society; but more especially to Persons in Professions and Trade, or having Offices, Employments, Estates, or other Incomes which will cease and determine with their lives; since it enables them out of their annual income, to secure a Capital at their decease to their Families or Representatives, which, owing to the uncertainty of Life, they might not be able to realize by industry or economy. A Fund for a *Marriage Settlement* may thus be secured by those who are not possessed of independent property. Fines payable on Leases, or Copyholds for Lives, may be provided for by Insurance. Persons entitled to Reversions, upon the contingency of surviving others, may secure the value of the contingency. Creditors may secure debts by insuring the Life of the Debtor; and various other benefits are derived from the Insurance of Lives.

RICHARD DAVIS, Jun.
Agent for Waterford.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL WILLIAM MURPHY, ESQ. MAYOR OF SAID CITY.

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize) was last week 29s. 6d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings Household.

	WHITE. lb. oz. dr.	RANGED. lb. oz. dr.	HOUSEHOLD lb. oz. dr.
Penny Loaf,	0 5 4	0 8 2	0 10 6
Two-Penny,	0 11 0	1 0 4	1 5 4
Four-Penny,	1 6 0	2 1 1	2 11 0
Six-penny,	2 1 1	3 1 6	4 0 4

☞ All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in proportion—and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Ranged with an R, and the Household with an H—and the Weight must likewise be imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make due Weekly Returns, ON OATH, on every Wednesday, before 12 o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by them, according to the Acts of Parliament for regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be levied according to Law.

January, 24. WM. MURPHY, *Mayor.*

NEW SEEDS, &c.

RICHARD FENNESSY,
BARRONSTRAND-ST.,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that his annual supplies of new GARDEN, FLOWER, BIRD and FARM SEEDS are just arrived, per the *Erin*, Allen, and *Waterford*, Hoope, from London.—His NURSERIES are at present well stocked with best *Fruit* and *Forest Trees*, of every description—Strong *White Thorn Quicks—Flowering* and *Evergreen Shrubs—Green-House Plants, &c.*—every article of which he will dispose of at the most reduced Price.

N. B. Best boiling SPLIT PEASE, BASS MATS, and GARDEN TOOLS.

Waterford, Jan. 24, 1822.

£4000

TO BE LAID OUT

IN THE PURCHASE OF
FEE SIMPLE OR FREEHOLD ESTATES,
Situate in the County of Waterford, Kilkenny, Wexford, or Carlow.

Application to James Wood, Solicitor, George's-street, Waterford. January 15, 1822.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD,

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE of ROSS, and the SURVEYOR'S and BOATMEN'S HOUSES and GROUND at CHEEKPOINT.

Proposals to be addressed to James Wallace, Esq. Waterford. *December 7, 1821.*

TO BE LET,

For such Term as may be agreed upon,
EITHER ALTOGETHER OR IN LOTS,
THAT PART OF THE
LANDS OF MOUNT MISERY.
Lately held by Henry H. Hunt, Esq.

Proposals will be received by John Congreve, Esq. Mount-Congreve, or Edward Roberts, Waterford.
Nov. 9, 1821.

TO BE LET,

For any Term not exceeding Sixteen Years,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

A NEW BACON STORE, with suitable OFFICES and a DWELLING-HOUSE adjoining, situate at SUMMER-HILL, in this City, lately occupied by P. and P. Nevins.

For Particulars, apply to Chas. and Chas. Samuel Tandy, Waterford, or 4, Talbot-street, Dublin.
November 19, 1821.

NAVY DEFAULTER.

(From New York Papers of the 27th & 28th ult.)

New York, Dec. 27.—The British sloop of war *Hind*, Sir Charles Burroughs, commander, arrived at this port on Tuesday from Portsmouth. To the politeness of her commander we are indebted for the London papers to the evening of the 10th ult. all that were in the vessel.

The *Hind* had just arrived at Portsmouth, with the royal squadron, from Calais, when she received orders to proceed to New York, and was despatched in three hours' notice, with a letter from the Marquis of Londonderry, to Jas. Buchanan, Esq., British Consul at this place, relative to one of the chief Clerks of the Navy Office, London, who had absconded with a considerable sum of public money, and sailed for this port in the *Comet*, which arrived on Thursday last. An officer came up to the city on Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock, delivered the despatches, and in one hour and a half, the man was taken, and nearly all the property stolen, amounting to about 100,000 dollars, was recovered.

The *Hind* came up yesterday morning, anchored in the East River, and fired a salute, which was returned by Fort Columbia, on Governor's Island.

The cause of the visit to this port of the British sloop of war *Hind*, was briefly noticed in yesterday's *Gazette*. The following is an accurate account of the matter:—

"A person arrived here on Thursday last, in the ship *Comet*, Captain Griswold, from London, who had been Cashier in a branch of the British Navy Department for 29 years; his sudden disappearance from his desk excited no alarm; and upon an examination it was discovered that he was a defaulter to the amount of £18,000 sterling. After searching in vain for him, it was ascertained that he had purchased a bill of a broker in London, for £8,000 sterling, under a fictitious name, on a mercantile house in New York; he likewise bought 50 shares of stock of the Bank of the United States, besides 30,000 dollars in the United States' stocks of 6 and 7 per cent., all of which, besides other property of his own, he took with him in the above-mentioned vessel.

The British Government, without delay, despatched a sloop of war in pursuit of the above property, with instructions to the commander to proceed to New York, where she arrived on the 25th inst. with documents directed to Mr. Buchanan, the British Consul for this port, who immediately called on the house above alluded to, and was informed that the bill of £8000 had been that day accepted. It was now time for the Consul to act. He procured the aid of two Magistrates of the police, who, with the Consul, traced the defaulter to a boarding-house, where he had taken lodgings; but not finding them suitable to his views, had shifted to another, where they repaired, and found him with his wife in a private room. One of the Magistrates having introduced himself in a way to prevent alarm, to the lady, proceeded to relate such particulars of his case, in accordance with truth, and in such a manner that it produced his confession of the whole affair. His detail of the causes leading him to this disgraceful act, (although eloquent and interesting,) would occupy too much of the columns of a newspaper. The property above mentioned was delivered up in less than three hours after the arrival of the said sloop of war.

LONDON.

MONDAY, JANUARY 21.

It is the usual tactics of those who are hostile to his Majesty's Ministers, to circulate reports which they hope may throw a gloom over the public mind, just before the meeting of Parliament.—This has been so common a practice, that we should be as much disappointed if it were not resorted to, as we should be if any measure suggested by those in power were not opposed and condemned by those out of power.

The endeavour at present making by the Party is, to induce a belief of its being the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to lay a Tax upon Funded Property only of 2½ per Cent. The Public of course see, that if such a report were believed, men of Funded Property would immediately sell out of our Funds, and invest their money in the Funds of other countries. This report, we are assured, has been spread with great industry abroad, particularly at Paris, and there can be little doubt it had no small effect in raising the French Funds, from the great depression they experienced a short time ago; they were below 83, and are now about 86.

If our readers were not aware how often the monied market is affected by rumours, even the most improbable, they would be surprised at the panic which the rumour of such a Tax has occasioned. We therefore, take the earliest opportunity of declaring, that Government neither can nor will be guilty of such a monstrous breach of faith. The idea is equally wicked and absurd.—*No such Tax is intended.* Whatever may be in contemplation will, we are sure, bear that stamp of integrity and justice which has always marked the conduct of his Majesty's Government.

If the wisdom of Parliament should deem a Property Tax to be advisable, under the existing circumstances, every man who has capital in the funds, or in land, will, of course, contribute his quota; but neither the one nor the other will be required to contribute exclusively. But we beg again to impress upon the public mind the conviction, that the notion of laying a Tax upon funded property only has never existed, and could not exist, in the minds of his Majesty's Ministers. It would be a breach of good faith—a blow at the credit of the Country, of which they are utterly incapable.—*Courier.*

There was a report yesterday, that his Majesty had been taken seriously ill. We are happy to be able to contradict it. His Majesty is in excellent health.

Intelligence of considerable interest has been brought by the Owen Glendower, from South America, and particularly in what relates to the affairs of Peru. Lima still remained in the possession of San Martin, but it does not appear that he had been able to undertake any thing beyond the occupation of that capital. The fort of Callao had not only resisted all attempts to reduce it, but the Royalists had succeeded in advancing to its relief, without any effort on the part of San Martin or Lord Cochrane to oppose their progress. This circumstance will certainly tend to protract the war, especially as Lacerna and Ramirez still remain in the neighbourhood of Lima, where they are represented to be daily augmenting their forces.

We have received this morning New York Papers to the 30th ult. The proceedings in Congress are not of much public interest. On the 21st December the Senate received, with closed doors, an executive Message from the President, but no mention is made of its purport. In the House of Representatives, on the 19th ult., Mr. Baldwin proposed that they should adjourn from the 22d December to the 2d January, on the ground, that as, in point of fact, they never did transact any public business during the Christmas holidays, it would be as well to adjourn over them at once. This proposition was resisted, principally because the Members were to receive their pay during the interval, and therefore their constituents would expect them to perform the stipulated service. Mr. Baldwin's motion was negatived by a large majority.

The following are extracts from these Papers. The intelligence of the complete revolution which has, at last, been accomplished in the Brazils, and of the dismissal of the Prince Regent, as well as of the Governor of Pernambuco, for Lisbon, is extremely important. Our last advices from that quarter were to the 3d November; these are of the 10th.

Latest from the Spanish Main.

"New York, Dec. 21.—The fast-sailing brig Hippomenes, Captain Bourne, arrived last evening from Curaçoa whence she sailed on the 6th inst. By this arrival we have accounts from Port Cavello to the 23d ult. which represent the affairs at that place as in a wretched condition. The Royalists were unable to obtain any fresh provisions from the interior, in consequence of the numerous scouting parties of Patriots, which daily appeared in sight of the city. The numerous captures by privateers fitted out there had, however, so augmented their stock of provisions, that they would probably be enabled to hold out for six months. The destruction of the outer fortifications had afforded them materials for fortifying the inner. All the privateers had been hauled up in consequence of a report that an American and English squadron had arrived at St. Thomas's in pursuit of picaroons.

"The American schooner Union, and English cutter Ardent, had been captured, sent into Porto Cavello and condemned, and the crews treated in a most shameful manner. The Union was bound from St. Bartholomew's to Curaçoa.

"The British frigate Falmouth, Captain Purcell, had been off the harbour, and demanded all English property which had been captured by privateers. The demand was not complied with, and he sailed for Jamaica, to obtain a competent force, to compel them to restore such property.—Previous to sailing, Captain Purcell offered the American masters of vessels which had been captured, a passage to Jamaica, which they were unable to accept, as the Government would not grant them passports.

"Important.—It will be seen by the following letter, written on board of the steam boat Virginia, from Norfolk to Baltimore, and received by a mercantile house in this city, that a complete revolution has been effected throughout the Brazils, and provisional Governments established.

"Steam-boat for Baltimore, Dec. 17, 1821.

"In the Bay this moment we have taken two passengers from the brig Resolution, 36 days from Pernambuco. They report a complete revolution throughout the Brazils, and the establishment of provisional governments, and power to constitute a Cortes of the Nation. The Prince Regent was shipped from Rio for Lisbon, and the Governor from Pernambuco previous to the sailing of these passengers, on the 10th of November. Ports were all declared open, but markets were not encouraging for American Produce. Flour was dull at six milreas.

"In addition to the above, our Baltimore Correspondents, the Editors of the *Patriot*, inform that there was some resistance made at Pernambuco by the royal troops; but after about 100 had been killed, they were compelled to surrender.

"Accounts from Buenos Ayres state that the Patriot General Artigas was carried over there; that the place was very unsettled, and that they had three different Governors within a month.

"Captain Wheeler, arrived yesterday in 16 days from Port-au-Prince, states, that just before he sailed, news had arrived that the Spanish part of the Island of St. Domingo had been taken by the Patriots, with very little opposition."

The Paris Journals of Friday have arrived this morning. The following are extracts:—

"Paris, Jan. 12.—A letter from Odessa, of the 22d December, states—'Since the arrival of the last despatches from Constantinople, which come down to the 13th December, it has been asserted here, that on the 30th November, the Divan asked, through the organ of the Ambassadors of Austria and England, a delay of thirty days, to give a final answer to the Russian *ultimatum*. This news has excited fresh hopes of the maintenance of peace.'—*Gazette de France.*

"Vienna, Jan. 7.—In answer to a statement of the *Universal Gazette*, that 'Sir Thos. Gordon had died of poison, administered by the hand of an enemy,' the *Austrian Observer* says—'We can, on authentic authority, rectify this intelligence. Mr. (and not Sir) Thomas Gordon has voluntarily abandoned the Greeks, and their cause, in horror of the unheard-of cruelties committed by them, under his eyes, after the taking of Tripolizza. He has arrived in good health at Zante. If Mr. Gordon would publish what he has witnessed during his stay in Greece, he would throw a horrible light upon the real state of things in that unhappy country.'

"Madrid, Jan. 28.—Civil war spreads in our provinces. Navarre and Biscay swarm with armed bands, who audaciously declare war against the Constitution.

"On the 4th instant, Don Santos Ladron, General of a corps of Anti-Constitutionalists, entered Sabada, at the head of 250 horse. He summoned the authorities, and compelled them to give him the intelligence he wanted, and after-

would not be any victory or triumph on our part over our Protestant Countrymen. It would now be the combined triumph of both Protestants and Catholics over bad passions, bad feelings, reciprocal animosities, and perpetual disquietude.

Let us, then, my Fellow-Countrymen, petition once more. WE OUGHT NOW TO SUCCEED. But, should we now be defeated, who is it will presume to hope during the present system of Parliamentary representation? If we are now defeated, we must patiently abide the "great march of events," and wish for that great tide of National Reform, which, we are told, is, though repulsed for a moment, gaining ground with every breaker.

In these views I believe the Catholics are very generally agreed; but, there is one subject likely to engross much of our attention in the event of a Bill for our relief being again introduced. I mean the subject of what, in Parliament, has been called "Securities," but what we have generally denominated "the Veto."

This is a subject which I candidly acknowledge fills my mind with the most serious alarm. Whilst I thought that the People were unanimous on the subject, and the Clergy but little divided, I entertained no fears. But, feeling it my duty to speak with perfect candour, I am bound to say, that the conduct of the Catholics of Dublin, while the last Bill was in discussion, strikes me to be excessively discreditable to them. I cannot express the anguish it gives me to make this accusation, because of its undoubted truth. If the matter were doubtful, I should refrain from reproach; but, alas, it must be told, that there was either an apathy or an inconsistency in the conduct of the Catholics of Dublin upon this important topic which does them no credit either as men or as Christians, and which must fill every honest Catholic, upon reflection, with astonishment and dismay.

I sustain my accusation thus:—The word *Veto* means a power vested in the servants of the Crown, either by direct nomination, or by an unlimited right of exclusion, to appoint Catholic Bishops in Ireland—The latter is its more strict meaning.

The propriety of granting this power to the Crown has been in agitation since the year 1805. It has been sought for sometimes with great anxiety, and at other times with more indifference, by many of those who supported, and by almost all those who opposed our Claims. On the other hand, the Catholic People have unanimously, loudly, and warmly reprobated it. They have repeatedly expressed, even in terms of execration, their disapprobation of any barter of religious discipline for civil advantages. The language of our Bishops was not less emphatic. They said that this power "*must not only essentially injure, but may eventually subvert, the Catholic Religion in Ireland.*" The language also of the resolutions adopted at the aggregate meetings was not only strong but violent. These meetings have been ridiculed for taking the style of meetings of the Catholics of Ireland; but, at all events, they were meetings of the Catholics of Dublin, and thus, beyond all doubt, the Catholics of Dublin had most solemnly and repeatedly pledged themselves to oppose any vetoistical measures.

Matters were thus circumstanced, when last year's Bill was introduced into the House. The ecclesiastical enactments in that Bill gave the most direct and undisguised veto to the Crown—there was no concealment—there was no mitigation.—No Priest could be a Dean or Bishop in Ireland, until his name had been transmitted to the Secretary at the Castle; *nor if that Secretary expressed his disapprobation of him.* Such disapprobation was made final and conclusive. There was to be no trial, no investigation; in short, it was *the Veto in terms*, and in a more simple, powerful, and offensive form than had ever been imagined at any former period.

Well! what was the conduct of the Catholics of Dublin at that crisis? We have seen how deeply pledged they were against the Veto.—With regard to the Clergy, I shall say nothing; I am not sufficiently master of the details of their meeting; and of that meeting I think it most respectful and safe to be silent; but I acknowledge that a sigh bursts from my bosom when I recollect the approbation they published of some of the oaths in the Ecclesiastical Bill.

But I return to the conduct of the Laity. We have, I repeat it, seen how deeply they were pledged against the Veto. What was their conduct? I know some very worthy men who are angry if it is insinuated that they are not strong Antivetoists; but I ask these Gentlemen, what was their conduct at that time? Did they meet to instruct Mr. Plunkett and the Parliament of their sentiments? Did they exclaim against the tremendous innovation on Catholic discipline expressly contained in the Ecclesiastical clauses.—No; they were silent. They were acquiescent. If they had changed their minds they ought to have met and manfully stated that change. If they had not changed their minds, was not their acquiescence inexcusable, and in every point of view criminal?

There was, it is true, one Meeting. A Meeting got together by some persons who had manliness *enough not* to put their names to the advertisement. A Meeting brought together with such perfect fair play and universal notice, that the anonymous advertisement calling it actually appeared in the morning, and the Meeting itself took place early in the afternoon of the same day!!!

This anonymous, and I must say, indecent proceeding, was quite an anomaly in Catholic affairs. The excuse was that time pressed; that it was necessary to have their resolutions in London on the day then fixed for the second reading of the Bill in the House of Lords. This flimsy excuse is valuable, because it shows the real intentions of those who arranged that Meeting.

The Resolutions which passed at such Meeting were not, it is said, approbatory of the Veto, and I acknowledge, that it was not approved of in express terms. The want of such express terms was used to delude some honest and well meaning persons to sanction that Meeting. But was not its very silence a direct approbation? Was it not at least a plain and distinct acquiescence in the fatal measure of the Veto? Indeed, the Vetoists boasted of this Meeting with justice as their first triumph, and the very excuse for its rapid formation proved, that its promoters knew, that its vote would convey something more intelligible to the House of Lords than mere barren praise of the individuals who advocated the Bill in Parliament.—It was accordingly received as an approval of the Bill in its worst shape by all the Peers to whom the resolutions were transmitted. The thing could not be misunderstood by any indifferent person.

Thus, by dexterity and a species of side-wind, the Catholics of Dublin are at this moment committed to an approval of that measure which they often so unanimously & so loudly condemned; and that which I still do fondly believe no man could have audacity enough openly to propose, has been effected by management and trick which I must say deserve any thing but applause.

Catholic Fellow-countrymen, excuse me for this plain speaking. I suppress all feelings of anger towards the persons engaged in the machinery of that meeting. I will not name one of them—and I would consent to bury the recollection of that transaction in perpetual oblivion, but that, alas, it may, and I think must, in some degree, influence the great question which must arise upon the preservation of the independence and purity of the Catholic Church in Ireland, both of which I am, in my conscience, convinced would be lost if the Bill of last year had passed into a Law.

With these impressions I thought it my duty, before the Parliament could again meet, to make an effort to obviate the mischief of a Vetoistical Bill. The grounds upon which a Veto has been required were stated to be apprehension, that, as the nomination of our Bishops rested with the Pope, who is, of necessity, a foreigner, he might, either by mistake, or at the instance of foreign, and perhaps of hostile powers, appoint to Catholic Sees in Ireland persons inimical to the King or Constitution. It must be admitted, that there is something theoretically plausible, if not forcible, in this objection. It is one which may strike and convince a fair and candid man; especially if he was not minutely acquainted with the Catholic Priesthood of Ireland. Those who know that Priesthood best, entertain no fear on the subject.

But as this argument existed: as these fears prevailed, or were said to prevail, in Parliament, it was right to meet them. We answered the objection by referring to the laws against sedition and treason, which were sufficient to coerce our Bishops, as well as our Laity; we appealed to the oaths of allegiance which our Bishops most cheerfully took; and finally, we appealed to the experience of a century of unblemished loyalty on the part of our Clergy, although it was a century of degradation, insult, contumely, and even of persecution; we asked with confidence were they not loyal, even when you persecuted them? Is it in human nature, that they should be less so if they have your protection and countenance?

I must say, that if we were treated with the deference and respect we deserve, the answers to these two questions would have decided the subject. But the misfortune is, that even our friends are apt to treat us with something of a contemptuous superiority, which can be justified only by the miserable jealousies and dissentions which prevail amongst ourselves. Passing this over—I have only to add, that the objection continued notwithstanding our reply; and it has become a kind of fixed principle with some of our advocates, that Emancipation must be accompanied with some securities against foreign influence in the appointment of our Bishops.

It struck my mind, that some plan might be devised, which, whilst it left the Catholic Church of Ireland free from and uncontaminated by Courtly controul, might at the same time totally destroy the force of an argument in favour of the Veto to be derived from the apprehension of foreign influence; with this view I consulted some of the Catholic Clergy, and as the result I drew up the plan which will be found marked No. 1, at the end of the Letter.

I then waited on Mr. Plunkett to submit to him my ideas on this subject. He received me with great kindness, and with the most perfect attention. He discussed with me the matter calmly and coolly, with good feeling, and of course with good sense, as a statesman and friend to religious liberty. I cannot speak too highly of the temper and disposition which Mr. Plunkett evinced at all the interviews which I had with him. He has convinced me, that he is desirous of carrying our Emancipation, making as little sacrifice to English prejudices as he possibly can. I wish to be the more distinct in expressing this opinion of Mr. Plunkett's candour, that it may serve as a refutation of the sentiments which I formerly entertained and published on this topic.

A communication has been opened between Mr. Plunkett and the Catholic Bishops. He is ready, I believe, to receive their sentiments with deference, and, I am sure, he will respect their conscientious scruples on the details of the Ecclesiastical Clauses in a future Emancipation Bill. I am, also, warranted in saying, that Mr. Plunkett must be convinced that there is every disposition on the part of the Catholics, Clergy as well as Laity, to seek for Emancipation in the most conciliatory manner; to soften, and, if possible, to subdue, every prejudice; and to resist only such measures as may either injure, or have a tendency to injure, their Religion. He perceives that the objections to "the Veto" have nothing of faction or bigotry in them; that they are purely conscientious; and, that it would be impossible to frame any Statute, calculated to produce tranquillity in Ireland, if that measure were accompanied by "the Veto."

The progress which has been made in the discussion is just this: First, *The unlimited negative is found to be quite impracticable, and given up, and a limited and defined right of rejection is alone sought for.* Whether or not it can be conceded, is another question—no more is at present required. This will be more distinctly seen by a reference to the subjoined paper, maked No. 2, which contains, in Mr. Plunkett's own language, the only objections he made to my plan, No. 1. I have the original in Mr. Plunkett's own hand writing. Secondly, The nature and precise extent of such limited power of rejection, as well as the question of *whether it can be practicable at all without a violation of Catholic principles*, are still in discussion; and the discussion has assumed a shape which induces me to hope for a favourable result. Thirdly, Mr. Plunkett has readily consented to introduce a provision into the new Emancipation Bill, in order to secure the property in Catholic Chapels and Chapel Houses; and *for the establishment of Catholic Charities* to the same extent to which the Chapels and Charities of the various classes of Dissenters in England are now protected by law. He has been good enough to allow me to suggest the form in which a clause to the above effect should be submitted to the House of Commons. This is an object of great importance.—Fourthly, The exemplary conduct of the Catholic Clergy, without any exception whatsoever, in all the disturbed districts, their extreme utility in checking and mitigating, where they could not possibly controul, the infatuated spirit of domestic insurrection, are recognised and admitted. I believe it is distinctly felt, that the Catholic Clergy could not possibly render the eminent services they now do to the Government, if they were to lose any part of their influence over the People; and which influence vetoistical arrangements would have a direct tendency to weaken, if not totally to extinguish—if the Clergy were selected by the State, they would lose all their political influence; so that, in point of fact, it is, I believe, felt and understood, that the Government, *by possessing a vetoistical power, would be likely to lose an efficient control over the People*; while they would gain nothing that could compensate them for the *encreased discontent* which the Veto would certainly excite. I fear it would, at this moment, produce effects of a most disastrous character.

Under those circumstances, it is for the Catholics of Ireland to consider whether they ought not immediately to petition; in my humble opinion, they ought—and they ought also to consider whether some combined consultation may not take place between the Clergy of all classes and the Laity, to ascertain what may be done in the shape of domestic nomination to satisfy English prejudices, and do away all possible apprehension of foreign influence amongst our Clergy.

It is time that this question were set at rest. It is time that, if we can make with perfect safety any concession to smooth the road to Emancipation, we should do so: not at the dictates of chance or passion, but as the solemn result of consultation and deliberate arrangement. If, on the other hand, it shall appear, that no fragment of that sacred edifice which our ancestors have left to us as a most precious inheritance can be touched with safety; why then let us one and all resolve, in the name of God! not to accept of any civil rights at the expense of any danger whatsoever to our Religion. While matters remain in their present state, great danger arises, lest, by a sudden and ill arranged relief Bill, Emancipation may take place in a manner calculated to disgust every body and please no one. It would be unfortunate, indeed, that a Bill intended to produce permanent tranquillity should be an immediate provocative of fresh and new discontent; and it would be miserable policy to superinduce the frenzy of a religious contest upon the cruel folly of the servile war which now rages in so many of our districts.

There seems to me to be but one way to prevent much mischief—but one way to arrange rationally the course fit to be pursued. It consists in making some such selection of individuals as that which constituted the Catholic Board; it might, and I think ought, to be limited to this particular purpose. I do not suggest the establishment of such a Board as may afford our enemies an occasion of accusing us of forming a Debating Club. But there is a great national question pressing itself directly upon our attention.—There may, possibly, be amongst us men who would barter some of *their religion* (or perhaps I should say, of *our religion*) for a chance of civil rights. If there be any such, they are the most dangerous of our enemies. Whether there be or not, it is certain, that our question cannot come before Parliament without involving discussions and clauses upon the subject of "securities." It would be idle to expect, that it should not be so; and it would be criminal not to be prepared for such discussion, and for such clauses. If a Catholic Board were formed, there would be no danger of the *present* Attorney General's distorting the Convention Act to prevent their meeting. There is also no danger of the introduction of extraneous or irritating topics. No more publicity would be necessary for their proceedings than just enough to prevent their acting in contradiction to the public judgment or public feeling. The King's letter has brought the Catholic Gentry to a temper calculated in a high degree to combine the most respectful moderation with proper firmness. I would pledge my experience, that not one single irritating expression would be heard—nor any course pursued but that which would encrease and cement cordiality and good feeling, and tend to promote the views and intentions expressed in the King's letter.

Without some such Board, the Catholic cause in Ireland cannot be discreetly or safely conducted in its present stages.

Should any plan of this kind be adopted, the struggle for our liberties may easily be brought to a close in the most amicable manner. Things cannot remain as they are. The recent census in Ireland, however imperfectly taken, gives an actual return of names to the amount of within a few thousands of SEVEN MILLIONS. It is probably half a million below the mark. But take it at seven millions. It will not be disputed but that the Catholics are five millions and a half of that number; that is at the least *full one third* of the entire population of the Empire. *There may be one, but are there two instances in the world of sober folly that could dream of our remaining as we are;* No, I repeat it; *things cannot remain as they are*, it is quite too late to think of going back. To re-enact a Penal Law would be to "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war." To go forward *well*, we should go forward *with unanimity*: unanimity not amongst the Catholics alone; but unanimity amongst the Protestants and Catholics. Every reasonable prejudice which may exist amongst the Protestants, either of England or Ireland, should be treated with courtesy, discussed with good temper, and satisfied by any thing short of a sacrifice of any part of our Religion. *I know* that many Protestants in Ireland are ready to meet us in perfect sincerity of those sentiments, and with a perfect reciprocity of good feeling. It is not the interest of the English nation, much less of the Government, to encrease exasperation in Ireland; on the contrary, it is their duty, and it is, I am well convinced, the inclination of the Representative of the King in Ireland, and of the King himself, to produce tranquillity and harmony by those constitutional methods which alone deserve to succeed. If the Catholics be not wanting to themselves they may procure their civil rights, and preserve unimpaired the doctrine and the discipline of their ancient Church.

A proper petition and a discreet and rational Board or Committee, are essentially necessary to enable us to steer through the remaining difficulties in the way of Emancipation. It is only by some organ of this kind, that the mutual desire to make Emancipation satisfactory to all parties can be carried into effect. Without such an organ as this, distrust and jealousy will be perpetual in our own body, and no determination will have weight or importance enough to guide the public sentiment, or obtain the public confidence. We might easily cashier it at once, if it deviated from its intended objects. Whilst it pursued those objects with prudence, caution, fidelity, and perfect good temper, it would not only be of great utility in forwarding the claims of the Catholics, but it might be easily turned by the Government to the great object of restoring tranquillity throughout Ireland.

In fine, fellow-countrymen, our Emancipation is probably within our grasp—by prudent measures we may now secure it—by our own misconduct we may lose the present opportunity.—There are no men so dangerous to our liberties as those who are ready to give too great a price for it. The flippancy with which some few exposed their anxiety to purchase civil rights at the expense of Religion has created alarm, disgust and jealousy among the Catholics at large—it has prevented a combination of exertion—it has paralized our best efforts; and if these persons will not now submit to the universal sentiment of the Catholic people, and join in preventing a hasty legislation touching our ecclesiastical affairs, they will assuredly retard and may prevent that emancipation of which they themselves are so desirous.

I conclude by conjuring you, my fellow countrymen, to seek for your civil rights only in such a way, that whether you obtain them or not, you may preserve from every injury the doctrine and the discipline of the Catholic Church in Ireland.

I have the honour to be, Fellow-Countrymen, your faithful humble servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

NO. I.

Proposed Plan for the Domestic Nomination of the Catholic Prelates in Ireland, including full security to the Government against the appointment of any disaffected or disloyal person.

FIRST.—That, by virtue of an agreement with his Holiness the Pope, the succession of the Irish Catholic Prelates be provided for by purely domestic nomination or election, and that no person shall be eligible to a Catholic See in Ireland but a natural born subject of the Crown of Great Britain, who shall have taken the oath of allegiance in one of the Superior Courts in Dublin, and shall have discharged the duties of a Clergyman for at least five years in Ireland. And that the electors in each See be not only Ecclesiastics and so far bound by the same oath, but also the most respectable by their rank and character, that is to say, either the Roman Catholic Bishops of the province in which the vacant See is situated, or the Dean and Chapter of the vacant Diocese; and if the latter, that every Diocese be provided with its Dean and Chapter, composed of at least twenty-four of the most virtuous and the most learned of the Clergy.

SECONDLY.—That a See being vacant, the Electors be called together—if Bishops, by their Metropolitan or senior Suffragan—or, if Canons, by their Dean. That previous to any other proceeding for nominating to the See, the head Elector, whether Metropolitan, or senior Suffragan, or Dean, shall take a solemn oath, in presence of the Assembly, that he will not give his vote for any person who has not been known to him by the most satisfactory proofs to be strictly loyal and peaceable in his principles and conduct, and that the same oath be then administered by him to all the electors, and be taken by each of them as an indisputable qualification for exercising the right of suffrage.

THIRDLY.—That the person elected shall not be consecrated, unless due notice of his appointment be officially transmitted, by the President of the Electors, to the seat of Government, and two months be allowed for investigating his character; and that if, within that space of time, the Government should assign, in distinct and specific terms, a charge of disloyalty or disaffection against him, that the charge be referred to the examination and decision of the Roman Catholic Archbishops of Ireland, with full liberty to hear the answers of the accused, and require proofs on the part of Government. That it be incumbent on this tribunal, if the innocence of the accused be fully established, to have him consecrated as soon as canonical institution can be received; but if the accusation be not fully and satisfactorily disproved, then that the Archbishops do forthwith issue an order to the Electors to proceed to a new nomination: and that similar proceedings do follow every subsequent Election, until a person shall be elected, against whom no objection on the part of Government shall be established as aforesaid.

That every Catholic Bishop in Ireland shall, within the space of six months after his election, or if the present Bishops, within six months after the passing of an Emancipation Bill, take and subscribe an oath in one of the Superior Courts in Dublin to this effect—That he will not correspond with any Pope, Prince, Prelate, or Potentate, or any other person out of the British Dominions, upon any political subject whatever. And that if any Pope, Prince, Prelate, Potentate, or any other person whatever, shall write to him, or directly or indirectly communicate with him, on political topics, he will with all convenient speed transmit under his hand to Government, a true copy of so much of every such bull, rescript, mandate, letter, writing, or communication whatsoever, as may relate to political affairs, *in anywise, directly or indirectly, being or having a tendency to be injurious to the rights of the Crown or the Government, or to the civil or temporal Interest of any part of his Majesty's subjects.*

NO. II.

Mr. Plunkett's Observations on the proposed plan.

Instead of a special charge to be established by specific proof, and to be repeated indefinitely, would it not be more advisable that the objection should be general; that the person nominated is considered as not well affected to the State, and let the party objected to be thereupon put aside. To avoid the objection that this right might be exercised so as to amount to a nomination, *there might be a limit to the number of times*, and then the next person nominated by the proper Electors to be liable to no further question.

This would avoid the possibility of a person filling a See, after being charged by the Government with disaffection, which would be doubly injurious.—First, as affixing some stigma to a dignified Functionary; and, secondly, as almost necessarily creating in his mind a feeling of hostility.

The requiring a strict proof of a definitive charge of disloyalty would, I apprehend, render the power of objecting altogether ineffectual.

On the part of the proposal, respecting the intercourse, nothing occurs, save as to the passage underlined in the proposal, which would, as it appears, have the effect of authorising the holding a correspondence on subjects affecting the whole frame of Government and affairs of the State, provided the party corresponding were of opinion that the proposed measures were not injurious.

FIRE.—On Wednesday afternoon, the neighbourhood of Spring-gardens, London, was thrown into a state of extreme alarm, by a fire, which was discovered to have broken out in the front part of the house of ——— Tremaine, Esq. M.P. for Cornwall, which threatened devastation to the adjoining premises. Several engines were in a short time on the spot; the fire-men broke into the house, and by conveying the engine pipes up stairs, stopped the ravages of the flames, and soon entirely extinguished them. A front and back room, the floors and ceiling were destroyed, and also the valuable furniture on the premises.—After the rubbish had been removed, the fire-men found the bones and part of the abdomen of Mr. Tremaine's house-keeper, which were the only parts not consumed. It is stated that a girl has also perished; but at present her fate is considered doubtful. Information was given of the fatal occurrence to J. H. Gell, Esq. Coroner, for Westminster, who appointed an inquest to be held on the body of the deceased. The premises were left in the care of the house-keeper; and how the accident originated is at present veiled in mystery.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24.

Affairs between Turkey and Russia still remain in a state of uncertainty. It is now said, that no such thing as an *ultimatum* ever existed, and that the whole story was a stock-jobbing business, to be played off as circumstances might direct. The *Sun* of Saturday contained the following paragraph:—

"We can, with more confidence than ever, assure the Country, because we do it from indubitable authority, that the British Government has abandoned all hope of preserving peace between Russia and Turkey. Upon the accuracy of this information, the Country may rely. Let those who have commercial transactions with Turkey look well to their concerns. It is not true, however, as reported some days since in the City, that a squadron of observation is about to be sent into the Mediterranean."

IRISH KNIGHTS.—An extraordinary discovery is said to have recently occurred, on account of the honour of Knighthood having been conferred on Captain Phillimore, of the British Navy, by the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It appears, that, before the Union, Viceroys of Ireland enjoyed the privilege of conferring this honour, but that it was not reserved to them on that occasion, and then devolved wholly on the Sovereign; so that all the Knighthoods bestowed by Earl Talbot, as well as by the Marquis Wellesley, are found to be null and void. The Board of Admiralty, we understand, has the merit of making this discovery, which had escaped the observation of our ablest lawyers and statesmen, and it is highly creditable to that Board, inasmuch as it shews that they are vigilantly attentive to whatever relates to the Department over which they have so ably presided.

The King has been pleased to appoint Henry Watkin Williams Wynn, Esq. to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Confederated States of the Swiss Cantons.—*London Gazette.*

On Friday, Mr. Peel had a long interview with the Marquis of Londonderry, after which he transacted business for the first time at the Home Department. No Mail due.

LAW APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Serjeant Vandeleur, we now understand, is the person appointed to fill the vacancy created in the Court of King's Bench, by the retirement of Mr. Justice Day. The Learned Serjeant takes the fourth seat on the King's Bench.—*Freeman's Journal.*

Mr. Kennedy has been appointed by the Lord Chancellor to the vacant Commission of Bankrupts.

We are gratified to learn, that the Lord Bishop of Waterford and the Very Rev. Dean Lee have directed Mr. Anthony to commence the erection of a new Church at Annstown, which will add to the natural beauties of that romantic little watering place, and will afford an opportunity of moral and religious instruction, not only to the inhabitants of that neighbourhood, but also to those who frequent it in the summer season. The Public may rely that the Building will be well and expeditiously executed by the Gentleman to whose hands it is committed.

FATAL AFFRAY, NEAR CLONAKILTY.—No additional information has been received respecting this melancholy business. The *Southern Reporter* of Tuesday evening expresses it's astonishment at the absence of further details, and at the unaccountable silence on this subject of letters since received in Cork from that quarter.

COUNTY TIPPERARY.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR, JAN. 21.—A violent outrage occurred last night at the Mill of Mr. William Morris, at Wilmar, about half a mile from this. About eight or nine o'clock at night his house was attacked by a party of about six persons, who commenced by knocking at the door and demanding arms. This demand having been refused, they began breaking the windows, and one of them, attempting to enter the house by a window, was shot by Mr. Morris, who discharged a blunderbuss at him. During this transaction, a man and a maid servant, belonging to Mr. M. happening to be returning from Carrick, were detained under the guard of one of the party.—The fellows threatened to break their backs across the wall, if refused admission. On the report of the outrage reaching Carrick, the Rev. Mr. Grady, accompanied by a party of the 6th Dragoons, went to the spot and searched for the wounded man, who had been taken away. However, on tracing the blood, they found him some fields distant, covered with potato-stalks, and wounded. He was brought in here, and now lies in the Guard-Room. A ball has been extracted from his head; his arm is dreadfully shattered by another ball. His name is Edward Ryan; he is a dealer in pigs in this neighbourhood. He is not expected to recover. Some persons have been arrested and brought in here upon suspicion of being concerned in this affair.

CLONMEL, JAN. 23.—On Sunday week some misguided wretches fired at George Baskervill's, Proctor to the Rev. Mr. Going, of Mayfield, and not having hit him, they beat him severely with the butt-ends of their guns, and left him for dead, but he is since recovering. Three nights previously a party attacked the house of Mrs. Burke of Curraghbeha, near Boris-Heigh, and broke her windows; they then obtained an old gun, which was handed out to them, expressing much resentment at not getting another gun, which they said had been in the house the preceding morning, and which had that day been sent into Boris by Mrs. Burke, for safety: some other arms were some nights previously taken in the same neighbourhood, but were also of very little value; and on Thursday night last, two out houses, containing a considerable quantity of wheat and some stock (6 or 7 cows), were maliciously set on fire and consumed, at Ballinahow, between Boris Heigh and Tourla.

On Friday night last a party of midnight legislators called at Ballynard Castle, near Fethard, in the absence of Mr. Theobald Butler, where they obtained a fowling-piece.—*Advertiser.*

OUTRAGES NEAR DONERAILE.

(From the Intelligencer of Jan. 22.)

On the night of Thursday, the 17th instant, about nine o'clock, a large party of armed insurgents attacked a farm house on the lands of Bally Ellis, about two miles from Doneraile, the property of Clutterbuck Crone, Esq. After demanding arms, they broke the windows and furniture, and beat a man who was in the house, whom they directed to go to Doneraile, and tell Mr. Crone, if he did not give up the business he had undertaken against them, they would a title him; they then said, they would burn the haggard, also the house, and thrust up a coal of fire at the thatch, and went off. They then proceeded to the house of Wm. Oliver, on the lands of Bally Ellis, and, after demanding his arms and having sworn him, on being informed he gave up his arms to Mr. Crone, they knocked him down with the butt end of a gun. From that they proceeded to the house of Cornelius Connors, of Lough Eagle, where they swore, and got from him a sword blade, and some gunpowder. They then proceeded to the house of Andrew Croker, tenant to James Hill, Esq. and, with pistols presented at his head, swore him if he had arms, and also swore him to deliver a message to Mr. Hill, to reduce his rents one-third; if he did not do it, they would make him do it; they would watch him by day and night, and, if they did not find him, they would go to his house if he had a troop of horse to protect him. One of them was genteelly dressed, had a white belt on, and his arms were very bright. They then proceeded to Mr. Hill's farmhouse, on the lands of Kilcoleman, broke the windows, destroyed all the furniture and dairy utensils, spoiled a quantity of milk and cream, and beat almost to death a man named Shea, herdsman to Mr. Hill, and killed a quantity of poultry. The above party went to the house of John H. Barry, Esq. at Ballygourna, demanded arms, but got none, and went off without committing any violence; they were also at Mr. Sherlock's, at Ballyhoura. Immediately on an account of the above outrages having reached Doneraile, Mr. Crone proceeded with the Rifle Brigade to scour the country for several miles in every direction which the insurgents were supposed to have gone in, and remained out until near four o'clock on Friday morning, but the darkness of the night, and their having kept the fields, prevented the military from discovering their retreat.

An Account of the Average Price of Wheat, per Quarter, in England and Wales, from the 25th of March, 1811, to the 25th of March, 1821.

Year ending	s.	d.	Year ending	s.	d.
March, 1812	97	10	March, 1817	87	4
1813	128	3	1818	90	7
1814	93	0	1819	82	0
1815	70	6	1820	69	5
1816	68	10	1821	62	5

Average of ten years........84 11
Ditto on three last do........71 6½

(Signed) W. DOWDING,
Receiver of Corn Returns.

Wheat exported from Ireland in the year ending Jan. 5, 1821. Barrels, 819,135, at 27s.—Flour, cwt. 194,693 at 20s.

CUSTOMS—BELFAST.—Gross Amount of the Receipts of the Revenue of Customs at this port, in year ended 5th January, 1822 .... £386,709 10 4
Year ended 5th January, 1821 .. 306,263 18 1

Increase in favour of last year .. £80,145 12 3

WATERFORD MARKETS.

Farmers' Butter continues to come in very sparingly; not more than 60 firkins have appeared within the last two days. On Tuesday, some first qualities of this description were bought at 98s., and 100s. was paid for a prime lot of 17 casks, all firsts. Yesterday, we believe, 96s. was not exceeded. No accurate quotation can be given of Brokers' Butter, the holders of parcels being still unwilling to accept the prices offered by merchants. Only one sale (of 52 casks) took place on Tuesday—none yesterday—while some further arrivals have been added to the stock already on hand. Weighed at the Crane on Tuesday, 81—yesterday, 29 firkins.

The supply of Corn from neighbouring Farmers has been rather scanty these two days. No alteration can be stated in the general currency since our last, viz.—Wheat, 22s. to 24s. 6d.—Oats, 9s. 6d. to 10s.—Barley, 9s. 6d. to 12s.

The price of Bacon Pigs seems to be looking down; some lots were purchased yesterday at about 6d. per cwt. lower than the same quality would have previously brought. No material alteration in Scalded Pork, or other articles. No arrivals of Coal.

CORK MARKETS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 22—Wheat, 17s. to 25s.—Oats, 22s. to 23s.—Barley, 24s. to 28s.

Price of Butter at Cork on Tuesday.

Merchants, 90s.; 86s.; 76s.; 70s.; 66s.; 00s.
Country, 89s.; 76s.; 68s.; 60s.; 56s.; 00s.

BIRTH.

In New-street, on Tuesday morning, the Lady of Captain Gibbon, of a son.

DEATHS.

On Friday morning, at Summerton, after a tedious illness, John Redmond, Esq. for many years an eminent Banker of Wexford.

On Sunday last, in Dublin, Mrs. Warren, relict of the late Rev. Robert Warren, Rector of Tuner, sister of the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart.

Sunday morning, on the Coal-quay, Cork, Ellen, the wife of Mr. Laurence Lane.

Monday morning, at his Lodgings in Patrick-street, Cork, Joseph Dennis, Esq. Barrister-at-Law.

SHIP NEWS.

The ship *Hebe*, Thomas, of this port, which went ashore on the 11th inst. on the King's rocks, opposite Gaushouse, has been discharged and got off. She was brought up to Waterford yesterday, to be repaired.

The Kish Light Ship, near Dublin, has resumed her station, from which she was lately driven by severe weather.

HOLYHEAD, JAN. 17.—The *Elizabeth*, Graham, has been got off the rocks, and brought into this harbour; about two-thirds of the cargo landed in good order.

The *Carbonear*, Stevens, from Newfoundland, with loss of boats, stauncheons, &c. Arrived at Poole on the 18th.

Arrived at Falmouth, 15th—The *John*, Kelly, from Newfoundland, in 30 days, bound to Prince Edward's Island, with loss of boats, sails, &c. and entirely out of water and provisions, having been blown off the coast of Newfoundland, and obliged to bear up for England.

The *Hibernia*, Bailey, is loading at Bristol, for Waterford.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, JAN. 23.

ARRIVED,

21st—Aurora, Clarke, London, m. goods.
22d—Liberty, Gregory, Bridport, ballast.
23d—Erin, Allen—and Waterford, Hodge, London, merchants' goods; Ann, Young, Cork, ballast; Blessing, Wallis, Topsham, ballast.

SAILED,

21st and 22d—None.

LISMORE SCHOOL.

VACATION TERMINATED

THE 21st INSTANT.

Lismore, 23d January 1822.

NEW SEEDS, &c.

RICHARD FENNESSY,

BARRONSTRAND-ST.,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that his annual supplies of new GARDEN, FLOWER, BIRD and FARM SEEDS are just arrived, per the *Erin*, ALLEN, and *Waterford*, HODGE, from London.—His NURSERIES are at present well stocked with best *Fruit* and *Forest Trees*, of every description—Strong *White Thorn Quicks—Flowering* and *Evergreen Shrubs—Green-House Plants*, &c.—every article of which he will dispose of at the most reduced Price.

N.B. Best boiling SPLIT PEASE, BASS MATS, and GARDEN TOOLS.

Waterford, Jan. 24, 1822.

TO BE LET,

For any Term not exceeding Sixteen Years,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

A NEW BACON STORE, with suitable OFFICES and a DWELLING-HOUSE adjoining, situate at SUMMER HILL, in this City, lately occupied by P. and P. NEVINS.

For Particulars, apply to CHAS. and CHAS. SAMUEL TANDY, Waterford, or 4, Talbot-street, Dublin.

November 19, 1821.

STRAND

JUST IN TIME;

OR,

HOW TO SAVE A LOOKING GLASS.

A Gentleman lately who bought at a Sale
A *Mirror* of value, two Porters employ'd
To bear it safe home, and a jorum of ale
Meanwhile, on the way, as the Porters enjoy'd,
The purchaser took, at the door-way, his station,
The *Mirror* to guard from premis'd innovation.

This *Mirror*—a brilliant reflection that cast,
Attracted of curious spectators the view;
'Mongst others a *Goat*, who the glass as he pass'd
His shadow observ'd, and as nearer he drew
Rear'd up, in high wrath, for attack now preparing;
And neither for danger nor consequence caring.

It chanc'd at the time, that array'd in bright BOOTS,
Illumin'd by WARREN's unparallel'd *Jet*,
An *Amateur* came—and the hostile pursuits
Were turn'd of the GOAT, when his shadow he met
Pourtray'd in each BOOT—for antagonists *two*
In pref'rence to *one*, he now chose to subdue.

Advancing, the *Goat* then, in furious attack,
Determin'd to conquer or fall in the fray;
He made an assault on the *Amateur*'s back,
And thence on the BOOTS a courageous display,
Alternately butting 'gainst each his fierce form,
His foes to subdue by a resolute storm:—

The *Amateur* turning, assault to repel,
Was struck with surprise and delight at the *cause*—
"Success to the *Jet*, thus attraction that draws,";
The owner exclaim'd of the *Mirror*—"and tell
"This incident, *Fame*, super-eminence backing
"The glossy refulgence of WARREN's *Jet Blacking*."

This easy Shining and Brilliant BLACKING

IS PREPARED BY

Robert Warren,

30, STRAND, LONDON, AND SOLD AT

WATERFORD,	DUBLIN,
By Birnie, Farrell, White and Co. Bull, and Terence Clancy, of ...-street.	By Spence, Caldwell, and Ford.
CLONMEL,	CORK,
By Davies, Holmes, Farrell, and Gorman.	By Hayes, Byrne, M'Leod, Varian, and O'Connor.
LIMERICK,	DROGHEDA,
By Cooke, Brien and Co. Ryan, Conolly, Crow, & Phillips.	By M'Kenna.
	NEWRY,
	By Stephenson.

And sold by most Boot-makers, Grocers, Ironmongers, Brush-makers, Perfumers, &c. in every Town in the Kingdom.

LIQUID, in Stone Bottles, 6d. 10d. 1s. 0d. and 1s. 6d. each.

Also, PASTE BLACKING, in Pots, 6d. 12d. and 18d. each.

A Shilling Pot of Paste is equal to Four 1s. Bottles of Liquid.